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AUTHOR Waterman, Margaret
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ABSTRACT

Answers to three of the questions used in gathering material for the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE) are analyzed in this paper. The data was collected state by state, and the number studied in each state was based on the 1960 population figures and known patterns of settlements and migrations. In the first question, the informants were asked to supply a word for the blank in "When people bring baked dishes, salads and so forth to a meeting place and share them together, that's a ..... meal." Of the 131 different answers, the five most frequent were: potluck 459, covered dish 425, picnic 60, tureen 25, and carry-in 23. The second question was the open question, "What names do you have around here for men's haircuts?" 362 different answers to this question were collected, among the most common being: crew 667; flat-top 360; butch 266; Beatle 166; and pompadour 81. In the third question, the informant was asked to fill in the blank in "He doesn't amount to ....." The most frequent answers were: hill of beans 547; row of pins 168; much 81; anything 64; damn 42; and tinker's damn 38. (LL)

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DARE: A Showcase of Linguistic Change

Margaret Waterman

DARE, University of Wisconsin-Madison

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NCTE Convention
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C.14 Research in American Dialects

CS 202 443

Margaret Waterma
DARE, U. of Wisconsin-Madison
C.14 Research in Am. Dialects

DARE: A Showcase of Linguistic Changes

Most people interested in American language studies, are, I presume, aware of the Dictionary of American Regional English (DARE), which has been in preparation since 1965 under the direction of Professor Frederic G. Cassidy at the University of Wisconsin-Madison. During these ten years a large and valuable corpus of material has been collected, filed, and computerized. This is, of course, the raw material from which the entries for the dictionary are being written. But it is much more: we find ourselves with riches far beyond our greatest expectations. As we move through our vast collection of data, which runs to some five million tokens--we have tapes as well as written records--we are frequently struck by the realization that the material contains information with implications that extend a great distance past the boundaries of the dictionary. Putting aside our sociologial observations and concerning ourselves only with linguistic matters, we find in the long lists of answers given in the 1002 communities visited such varied evidence as: changes taking place in the pronunciation of words; changes in the meaning of words; folk etymology in the making; and proliferations, variations, and "contamination" of phrases and expressions. With this in mind, I intend to analyze this afternoon the answers of three of our questions, pointing out both material useful to us in the writing of the dictionary and samples of the "fringe benefits" that enrich our data.

Coming to DARE, as I did, after many years of reading student papers, I find myself enthusiastically recording for DARE some of the very same non-standard forms and syntactical aberrations that a few years ago sent me to the margin of a freshman theme with my red-ink pen. For instance, my attitude toward hoi polloi. In Greek it means 'the many,' i.e., the people. That is its original meaning in English, too, but now it has reversed its meaning for some. It means 'the elite.' (I note with interest that W3 has included the new meaning, labeled slang.) And I now give attention, not red ink, to all, a plural, convincingly used to modify a singular noun, a count-noun in fact. The person who says, "That's all the dress I have" means that she has only one dress. She has switched mid-sentence: she started with a plural concept of all, meaning 'the total of,' but the total is only one, so dress must be singular. Many of the changes I see taking place have previously been better known to me in theory than in fact. But evidence from people of all ages, of all social and educational levels, people living in communities ranging from great metropolitan areas to tiny hamlets we have difficulty finding on the map--such evidence is not to be denied. It's like finding out from the man in the street instead of from Caesar, from Johannes Q. Publico, who was already speaking a primitive kind of Italian at the very time when Cicero was declaiming in classical Latin against Catiline.

The gathering of most of the material for DARE had been completed when I joined the staff as associate editor in January 1973. Since then we have been preparing copy for the computer, editing and re-editing computer output, and generally getting ready for the actual writing of the dictionary. This fall we have plunged into the stacks of computer printout and are finally putting into our files many words...all of which so far begin with a.

Actually we base our entries on two different collections of data: (1) the Data Summary, material gathered by our fieldworkers between 1965 and 1970 all over the United States and (2) the Main File, material collected from many sources including American diaries; articles in such periodicals as American Speech, Journal of American Folk Lore, Dialect Notes, and Pads; novels and other regionally oriented books; collections of words--even single words--sent by scholars and friends from all over the country; and words contributed by our own staff. Although this miscellaneous collection is known as the Main File, the questionairs (Q'airs) and the computerized maps based on the Q'air data are our chief sources. There were 2572 informants who contributed to them, 1843 of whom also made taped interviews. Most tapes contain in addition a reading of our improved version of "Arthur the Rat," a story well known to students of American pronunciation. This material is being used for the pronunciation section of the dictionary, which Prof. James W. Hartman of the University of Kansas is writing. Two or more informants

sometimes contributed to one Q'air. There are various reasons, the chief one being the Q'air sections many people are not qualified to answer--sections on farm buildings, wildflowers, children's games, for instance.

We are aware, of course, that state lines do not make linguistic boundaries--quite the contrary; linguistic boundaries normally cut across state lines. Nevertheless, we have collected our data state by state, designating our informants with such labels as IN35, WA20, SC10 because that is the most logical way to keep track of them. We are fully cognizant of the speech areas already established by scholars, of the areas where foreign groups settled and left their mark, of migration patterns across the country. We may ask the computer to put Cleveland and Cincinnati data together, but we know that they do not belong together linguistically--and that Columbus belongs with neither. Communities were not selected at random. The number studied in each state was based on the 1960 population figures and known patterns of settlements and migrations. Our fieldworkers interviewed informants in 86 communities in NY, for instance, 56 in CA, 46 in TX, and only two each in NV and AS.

My first question is one for which we expect as our answer a single or a compound word. Such questions frequently begin with <u>what do you call</u>: "What do you call a round cake of dough, cooked in deep fat, with a hole in the middle?" "What do you call wasting time by not working on the job?" In my question

the informants were asked to supply a word for the blank in "When people bring baked dishes, salads and so forth to a meeting place and share them together, that's a ---- meal." In answering, many informants, speaking naturally, substituted dinner or supper or luncheon for meal. And since the second element is of no importance here, I have considered as one answer all the terms with the same first element, e.g. potluck, ~ supper, ~ dinner, ~ luncheon are all counted together. (See List #1.)

Of our 131 different answers the five most frequent were: potluck....459, covered dish....425, picnic....60, tureen....25, and carry-in....23. The first two are clearly the most common. Picnic I have disregarded--either the informants misunderstood the question or were unfamiliar with this type of meal. But the next two, along with several others, merit further study.

Though both potluck and covered dish have wide distribution and neither is, strictly speaking, regional, they do form rather different patterns across the country. (See Map #1.) Both terms were reported in more than half the states. Potluck is more frequent in the Northwest and the West. And covered dish was the only one of the two reported in MD, SC, GA, and FL, all in the Southeast.

Potluck, by the way, is a word whose meaning has changed. The OED defines it: "one's luck or chance as to what may be in the pot, e.g. cooked for a meal; used in ref. to a person invited to a meal without any special preparation having been made for him." Most of us know this sense in the phrase

to take potluck. W3 adds a second meaning, this one equated with covered dish supper. The change in meaning is an interesting one. In the first there is a suggestion that the food is not company fare, but as potluck takes on party overtones, the food is likely to be specially prepared. The second potluck suggests togetherness, the concept of more people being involved than a lone man on horseback passing by or a friend invited to dinner without the host's telephoning home; it suggests planning ahead for an informal meal, often at a church. (To the point, one informant in Escondido CA gave the term planned lunch as a synonym of potluck.) Other synonyms suggest various facets of the modern concept. (See List #2.)

DISHES: tureen dinner, casserole dinner, (covered) dish-to-pass, deep-dish supper. And both potluck and covered dish suggest a container.

VARIETY OF FOODS: hodgepodge, jumble, salamagundy (sic), tasters' luncheon, smorgasbord, Dutch meal

TOGETHERNESS: co-op (dinner), co-operative, get together supper, git-together feed, fellowship meal, friendship dinner, club dinner

Pitch-in and carry-in, both strong in IN, suggest not only togetherness but the energy exerted to assemble the meal.

Several regional terms appear on this list--for instance, dinner on the ground(s) (See Map #2.) There are nineteen exmples: AK....2, FL....2, KY....8, MP....2, TN....1, TX....1, VA....2, and LA....1; in contrast, only one example of the traditional form, dinner on the grounds. The form with s is the only term given in the DA, where the phrase is defined as

the noon meal at an all-day religious revival meeting, a dinner shared by all those attending. Since eight of the informants called the term old-fashioned, it is not surprising that dinner on the grounds has changed to dinner on the ground. I see two possible contributing factors: (1) our casualness with the final s of such words as fairground(s), hunting ground(s), stamping ground(s)--W3 treats the latter two as singulars but the entries include plurals without editorial comment and (2) the implied picnic idea--60 people, you recall, gave picnic as an answer to this question. In spite of all those picnic tables set out in parks and along highways, there must still be some picnic dinners eaten literally on the ground!

Except for one stray example in southern Ohio, tureen dinner and tureen supper occur in a relatively small area; the other 24 instances appear in nine NY communities and 13 PA communities. The NY responses came from communities west of Syracuse, Seneca Falls being the most eastern one; the PA communities are all in the northwestern part of that state. And Sunbury PA, the eastern cut-off point, is almost directly south of Seneca Falls. At the moment we don't know why the term has spread in this particular pattern. Are tureen dinners perhaps held by members of some religious denomination? Is there a commercial reason as there turned out to be for tonic used for soda or pop in the east-central part of New England? The refrigerators and shelves of the merchants, it evolved, were all filled by delivery men from one Boston supplier. We hope to find out about tureen dinners before we reach the t-u's in our editing.

The term pitch-in dinner was reported in even a smaller area. We had eleven instances, all in southern IN, nowhere else. Northern IN favors carry-in dinners--seven reported. The term also was reported in IL, MG, MR, OH, and CN.

Two interesting old-fashioned words were given in response to this question: pounding in Childress AK and rag bee in Liberty NY. A pounding or pound party, equated in W3 with donation party, is a party to which parishioners take gifts of staples to the minister--sugar, salt, and flour traditionally, in one-pound lots. Bees we know in such terms as husking bee and sewing bee. Whether bee was a viable term to be used in the creation of other combinations by the 69-year old woman who gave us rag bee I don't know. I doubt that either of the contributors of these old-fashioned terms really understood the question, but they furnished us with words that we are glad to have. Now and then we pick up words known to us only in old books. The other day we found relict given as a synonym for widow, a word marked obs. in W3.

We are frequently puzzled over what to do with what we call oncers, words reported to us only once. Sometimes they are nothing more than family words--a child's attempt at a word glorified by a loving family. Sometimes, as with rag bee and pounding, we may have heard from an elderly person a word all but gone out of use. We wonder occasionally: can a word be too regional? Suppose we have among our oncers a word used in just one tiny area. A few weeks ago we came upon a perfect example,

an answer given as an answer to this question, dinner on the rock. It's from Thomkinsville KY (in the dinner-on-the-ground-area) and it refers specifically to a church dinner held on a flat rock in front of the Turkey Neck Bend Church of Christ. That's regional American English! I expect we'll use it when we get to the d's.

For what they are worth I include a few of the more interesting oncers given as synonyms for potluck (see List #3): clambake (Newburgh NY), bring-and-share (Columbus OH), gypsy tea (McConnelsville OH), pepperpot (Charleston SC), and tripping meal (Taft OK). In case you wonder what that is, it requires that you take a trip in order to get it.

Next I will show you an open question, the type that often begins with what kinds of: "What kinds of birds...of fish...of cures for colds...what joking names for broken-down cars do you have around here?" For discussion I have selected the open question "What names do you have around here for men's haircuts?"

We collected 362 different answers to this question. If anything dates our material, it's our list of haircuts. But perhaps our fieldworkers arrived in the nick of time, in those last days of people's being more concerned with cutting hair than growing it. (See List #4.) Our most mentioned cuts were: crew (cut)....667, flat-top....360, butch....266, Beatle....166, and pompadour....81. Crew(cut) turns up in every state; flat-top is in all but six states, all small in population, which form no pattern; so with butch. (One informant reported

butchered.) The Beatles had made themselves known for their hair style as well as their singing by 1965, when our first interviewing was done; and their haircuts made it to DARE's top five. All states reported Beatle cuts except ME, NH, VT, MD, KY, and NV. Pompadour immediately strikes you as old-fashioned, the haircut as well as the word. Pompadour was given as a response in most parts of the country except in an area east of the Rockies, from ND and WY to AZ and OK, and in a much smaller one including DC, DL, and VA. As you might expect, the average age of the informants suggesting pompadour ran high, 67 plus. For contrast I averaged those responding D.A. (duck's ass); it was 32 plus. In a random check I saw no pattern in the ages of those mentioning the Beatle cut, however. Sorting answers by age groups, educational groups, even sex groups often sheds new light on our material and helps in labeling our entries.

One really regional word in this list is whiffle. With the exception of one DC informant the 13 informants all lived in a very small area around Boston MS. East Walpole, 20 or 25 miles away, is the southern limit; Seabrook, just over the NH line, is northernmost. Burr seems to be regional--in a much larger area than whiffle. (See Map #3.) Except for one in WA and one in CA the responses occur only in the central part of the US, from WV to OK and TX, north to MN. One informant in NC gave us chestnut burr. Other possible regionalisms--we have too few examples to pass judgment--are pineapple cut (southern NE), pig shave (three examples from WA), bulldog (UT and WY), and Don Eagle (OH and PA). One informant identified Don Eagle as a boxer.

Perhaps the most interesting collection to come out of this question is our list of black haircuts, the names supplied either by black informants or others who identified them as black terms. Afro and fro are generally known. We also found natural, freedom, bush, skinny, clean (also Mr. Clean), tape, tape-up, and Quo Vadis (Crovadis once). One set of answers still puzzles us; the three spellings of the mono-syllable pronounced /kju/may belong together; more likely, they do not. Our fieldworkers reported /kju/ spelled with just the capital letter Q, c-u-e, and q-u-e-u-e. Queue (the pigtail word) is really African queue; it was given us by a well-educated black librarian. The Q (letter Q) haircut was supplied by another black woman, who described it as a "very close haircut--might be a crew." The informants who gave cue-ball and cue were both white; one said that the cue-ball cut was for a bald man. This puzzle calls for further investigation. We also found blend, scaldy-baldy, curly, edge-up, feather-head, Johnson, and lower-edge cut--all black.

The woman who said that the Q haircut might be a crew cut put her finger on a problem that DARE editors face frequently. In addition to the many crew cuts we found seven examples of crude cut and three of screw, both probably alterations of crew, as Q may well be. One of our favorite misunderstandings occurred in this same question, one McHegan haircut in NH. An Irish barber's special haircut? Pat McHegan perhaps? Probably not. The first syllable (unstressed) may well be pronounced /mə/.

And haven't we all red-inked that pagage (it rimes with baggage) of cigarettes in a freshman theme? G and k are difficult to distinguish in American English. Cooper's novel is not The Last of the McHegans. He spelled the word Mohicans, and so did five of our other informants.

I have listed for you on the handout some of the many names for haircuts occurring in our Q'airs. (See List #5.) My classifications give some idea of the variety of sources for names of haircuts. They are interesting but hardly of linguistic significance.

Finally I will show you some of the material gathered for a type of question for which we get a longer answer: "What joking expressions do you have around here to warn a woman slyly that her slip is showing?" "What joking expressions do you have around here about a wife who gives the orders and a husband who takes them from her?" Most of our answers are clichés, but even clichés are interesting to DARE when they proliferate other expressions. I have selected the middle part of a three-part question, part b, about worthless people. The informant was asked to fill in the blank in "He doesn't amount to ---- ." In the third part of the question, c, from which I have taken some material too, he completed the expression, "He isn't worth ----." In a the informant was asked to give names for worthless people. (See List #6.)

Our most frequent answers were: hill of beans....547, row of pins....168, much....81, anything....64, damn....42, and tinker's damn....38. Having discarded much and anything as being of no regional significance, I have added the sixth to this list. By far the most common is hill of beans, given in every state but HA and ID. It is hardly regional; nor is row of pins but there are eighteen states where it doesn't show up. (See Map #4.) It occurs chiefly in the East and North. Exceptions are: one example in NM, one in TX, and one is Lassen County, northern CA.

An interesting feature of this question is the number of variants--proliferations, if you will--of standard expressions--for instance, hill of beans. Like many expressions in our data hill of beans is expanded, rather effectively I think, in hill of beans in June and hill of beans after a frost. There are, by the way, two examples of hill of bean, in which bean is apparently thought of as a mass word, like wood in stack of wood. We find other containers and "measures" for the beans: bucket of beans, handful of beans, pile of beans, bowl of beans, and strangely enough, a string of beans--suggested perhaps by string beans and/or string of beads. This last type of proliferation is sometimes referred to as a "contamination" from similar phrases. We have row of beans. Is this used by those who plant beans in rows? Or has it been "contaminated" by row of pins? In still other answers the hill remains, but it becomes a hill of corn, hill of peas, and even a hill of grass.

Anyone who works on the DARE data--or shops for legumes in both the North and the South--knows that the distinction between peas and beans is in the eye of the beholder--or perhaps in his birthplace. W3 equates cow peas with black-eyed beans, chick peas with chestnut beans. We find in our data hill of peas, of course, and pot of peas. Perhaps row of peanuts is an offshoot (linguistically speaking) or row of peas, reinforced by the well known expression not worth peanuts, given as a response in part c by three informants.

The second most common answer, row of pins, may not be clear to a generation who have bought their pins in little plastic boxes. Formerly a seamstress bought a paper of pins, a long strip of paper about six inches wide with pins neatly stuck in rows across it. The strip was folded or rolled into a little packet when sold and when not in use. The image then, is of one of the many rows of pins. Expressions continue, of course, long after they produce their original image in the minds of the speakers. I see a row of pins in a paper, but I would wager that few home economics students today see the same image. They may not even hear the word as row. Roll of pins, of which we have two examples, may be a case in point, with roll for row; or it may refer to the rolled-up paper of pins. The MS informant who said paper pins probably had no image in mind; she was just repeating words. Or perhaps her enunciation was not up to Speech 101 standards, and the fieldworker heard no of. Another informant from MP had a kind of image in mind, but not the right one; she responded pack of needles.

For years there have been people alleged not to amount to a tinker's damn, d-a-m-n, or perhaps a tinker's d-a-m--a pun that was better understood in the days of John Bunyan, that son of a tinker who was a great blasphemer before he saw the light. Tinkers had a reputation for damning things and people to hell; and tinkers used small dams of dough or mud when they patched holes in pots and pans. W3 says that d-a-m-n, of which we have 38 examples, was the original; that d-a-m, of which we have only eight, is folk etymology. Tinkers were very low in England's social scale, the term tinker being a synonym for gypsy and vagrant. It is not surprising to find good people changing tinker's damn to tinker's darn. We also have a fiddler's damn from NJ and a fiddler's darn from IN. Fiddlers are known as vagrants but not great cursers, I believe. Perhaps a person who is not familiar with the word tinker repeats the phrase using a more familiar word, fiddler. We also have a fiddler's hoop, perhaps whoop, from IA and, strangely, a fiddle of sticks from MS, every bit as clear as the string of beans. And from PA (four examples) and IL and MP (one example each) we have as answers to part c, "He isn't worth a pewter damn."

Money answers are too numerous to consider here. I've thrown b and c together to give you a good idea of the monetary value of worthless people. Some responses assign worth by money value, some by coins. People are not worth: one cent, two cents, three cents, five cents, ten cents, two bits, fifty cents (Maine sets the highest value on worthlessness); also penny, nickel, dime, quarter. We

have mutilated and/or worthless coins: plugged cent, plugged nickel penny with a hole in it, wooden nickel, counterfeit nickel, pewter quarter. We also have red cent, red penny, copper cent, copper nickel, and tin nickel. Some of the money is foreign and/or obsolete: sou, tuppence, farthing, picayune, and continental--also continental lamn, not in the DA but in W3.

Contributing to the confusion in this question are the facts that hollow and holler are pronounced the same by many people and that in and and in unstressed positions are both pronounced /ən/. You have undoubtedly marked once and a while on student papers. It even appears in print sometimes.

In this group (and I am again drawing from b and c) there are expressions that have to do with hoots and hoops and whoops and hollers and hollows... plus reasonable (and unreasonable variants) thereof. (In this analysis I have made no attempt to make a distinction between w-h-o-o-p and h-o-o-p.) Hoot and (w)hoop are so alike in both meaning and pronunciation that they seem to be used interchangeably in the expression. But hoot here seems also to have another origin. You will find hoot, also hooter, in W3 defined as "a bit, a trifle, a whit--used chiefly in negative consts." It is also in the OED Suppl. and the DA. Bartlett in 1859 made the very dubious suggestion that hooter is a corruption of iota. (See Map #5.) When placed on a map our hoots vs. our (w)hoops show no real regional pattern. A question in another part of our Q'air for which informants were asked to fill in the blank in "The river is just a --- from the house" gave us 30 responses almost identical with these --24 combinations with hoot, six with hoop. They occurred in the same general pattern. The chief interest in this map lies in the area of the West where, for some reason,

there are no examples of either. List #8 is a collection of the various hoot and (w)hoop responses.

There are other sets of answers: the pinches--of snuff, of salt, of manure, of shit; the weights--his weight in dirt, in feathers, in potatoes, in salt. And there is a great assortment (not apparently regional) in c of powder answers: he isn't worth the powder (or shot) (or lead) to shoot (or kill) him--or preferably, to blow him up. If you blow him up, you can blow him to kingdom come, sky high, across the river, apart, to hell (and back), over the fence, or just away. (See List #9.)

The miscellaneous answers, some oncers, are numerous, many of them not for one's Sunday School vocabulary: cold potato, bug dust, herring head, notch on a stick, tits on a boar pig, salt that goes in his grits, belch in a windstorm, cowcake, dirt under my toenail, gill of jaybird gravy, and hell room in Georgia.

My last worthless expression is one I often heard my grandmother use years ago. It has all the earmarks of a good regionalism, and our fieldworkers reported it from only one section, the very area where my grandmother, born in 1853, grew up. I have heard her berate both people and things with "Not worth a Hannah Cook!"

This expression was reported from four places: three northern MS communities and one southern NH community. What I take to be a variant of the original, perpetrated by an informant in Chatham MS no more familiar with Hannah Cook than

I am, gave us Hanna's cooked pies. So far we have been unable to identify Hannah. Nor do we expect her descendants to rise up and claim her.

The variety of challenges mentioned here is typical of DARE's wealth of material, plenty for us and plenty for future scholars interested in American English. This paper was based upon just three questions. There are 1844 more where these came from. And there are the tapes and the Main File. Can anyone wonder that we at DARE are a little inclined to gloat over our riches?

Handout for C14 Research in American Dialects

NCTE, San Diego, 28 November 1975

Margaret Waterman, DARE, U. of Wisconsin-Madison

List #1: Responses to H70 (252), potluck

1.	potluck, ∽ supper, etc.	459
2.	covered dish, ∽ supper, etc.	425
3.	picnic	60
4.	tureen, ∽ supper, etc.	25
5.	carry-in, ∽ supper, etc.	23

List #2: Synonyms for potluck

DISHES: tureen dinner, casserole dinner, (covered) dish to pass, deep-dish supper

VARIETY: hodgepodge, jumble, salamagundy (sic) tasters' luncheon, smorgasbord, Dutch meal

TOGETHERNESS: co-op dinner, co-operative dinner, get together, git-together feed, fellowship meal, friendship dinner, club dinner

List #3: Selected oncers, H70 (252)

clambake, Newburgh, New York
bring-and-share, Columbus, Ohio
gypsy tea, McConnelsville, Ohio
pepperpot, Charleston, South Carolina
tripping meal, Taft, Oklahoma

List #4: Responses to X5 (799), haircuts

1.	crew cut	667
2.	flat top	360
3.	butch	266
4.	beatle	166
5.	pompadour	81

List #5: Various sources of names for haircuts, X5 (799)

PLACES: Cambridge, Detroit, Hollywood, Long Branch, New Yorker

PROFESSIONS: banker's, business, business man's, executive, musician's, page, professional, schoolboy

CHARACTERS AND PERSONALITIES: Balboa, Buster Brown, Caesar (also Julius Scissor), John Gilbert, John Kennedy, John-John, Kennedy cut, Nero, Tim Leary, Teddy Bear (MD...3, PA...4, LA...1 and NY...1), Van Dyke

COLLEGIATE: college, Harvard, ivy, ivy league, Joe College, Princeton

SERVICE: army, G.I., marine, military, navy

INDIAN: Apache, Cherokee, Indian cut, Iroquois, Mohawk, Mohican, tomahawk

NATIONALITY: Dutch, Dutch clip, English, German, heinie, Kaiser, Kraut, Zeeland

List #6: Responses to HH20 b (1243), "He doesn't amount to ----."

1.	hill of beans	547
2.	row of pins	168
3.	much	81
4.	anything	64
5.	damn	42
6.	tinker's damn	38

List #7: Money terms, HH20 b and c (1243 and 1244), "He doesn't amount to ----"; "He isn't worth ----."

one cent
two cents
three cents
four cents
ten cents
two bits
fifty cents

penny
nickel
dime
quarter

plugged cent
plugged nickel
penny with a hole in it
wooden nickel
counterfeit nickel
pewter quarter

red cent
red penny
copper cent
copper nickel
tin nickel

sou
tuppence
farthing
picayune
continental (also continental damn)

List #8: Hoot/(w)hoop responses to HH20 b and c (1243 and 1244)

hoot and holler
hoot and a holler
hoot or a holler
hoot in a holler
hoot in a hollow
hoot in a hailstorm
hoot in hell
two hoots in a hollow
two hoots in Halifax
two hoots in hell
raw hoot
hoop in hell
hoop in Halifax
hoop and holler*
hoop and a holler*
hoop and a hop*
whoop
(w)hoop and a holler*
two whoops in Hades
two hoops and a holler*
two hoops in hell

*Supplied from MM24 (1496), "The river is just a ---- from the house." There were 21 instances of (w)hoop and a holler

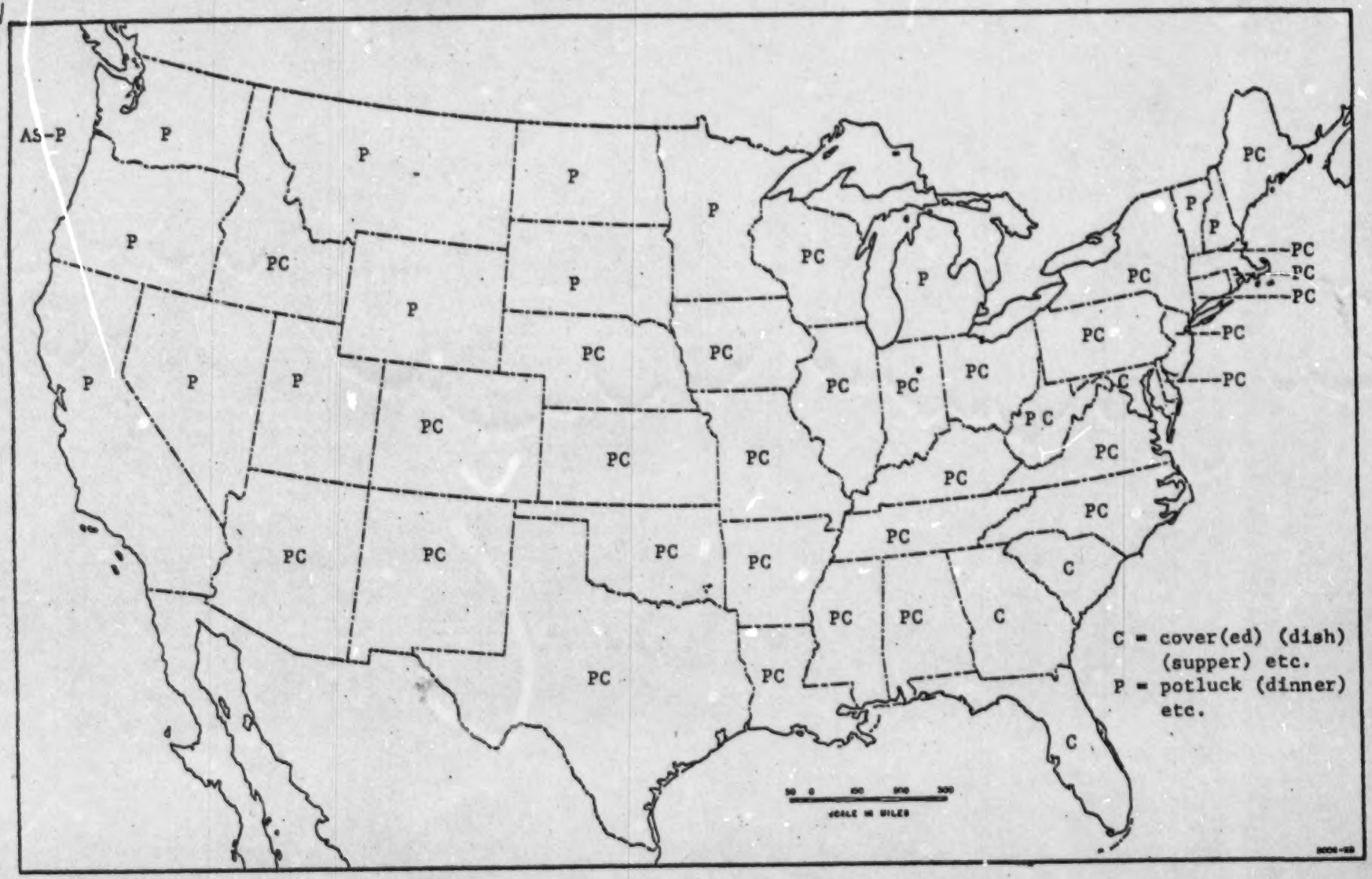
List #9: Various responses to HH20 b and c (1243 and 1244)

pinch of: manure, salt, shit, snuff
his weight in: dirt, feathers, potatoes, salt

belch in a windstorm
bug dust
cold potato
cow cake
dirt under my toenail
gill of jaybird gravy
hell room in Georgia
herring head
notch on a stick
salt that goes in his grits*
tits on a boar pig

*Many examples of salt in his bread, also variations thereof.

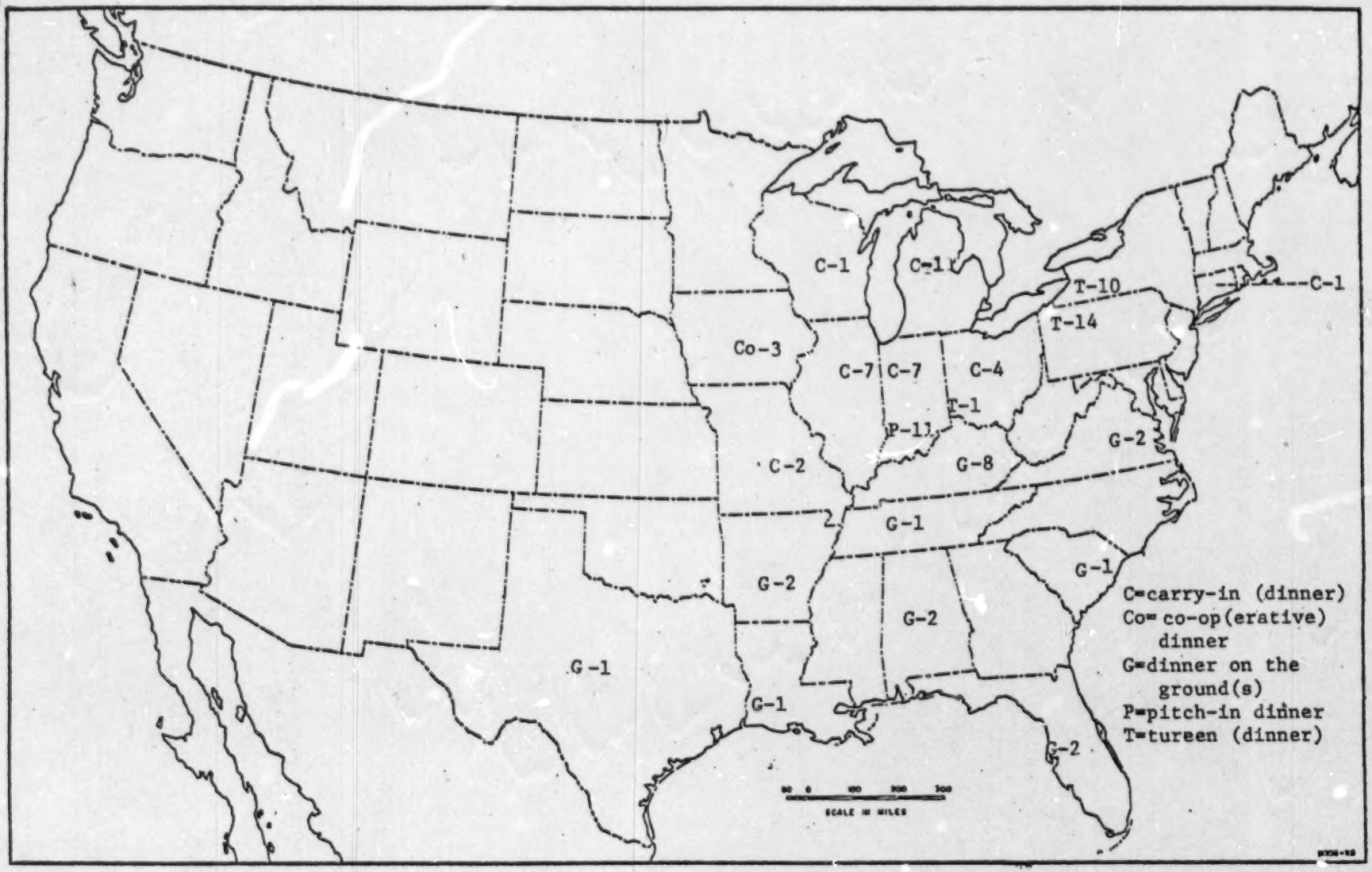
H70 (252) When people bring baked dishes, salads, and so forth to a meeting place and share them together, that's a_____meal.



Map # 1

covered dish / potluck

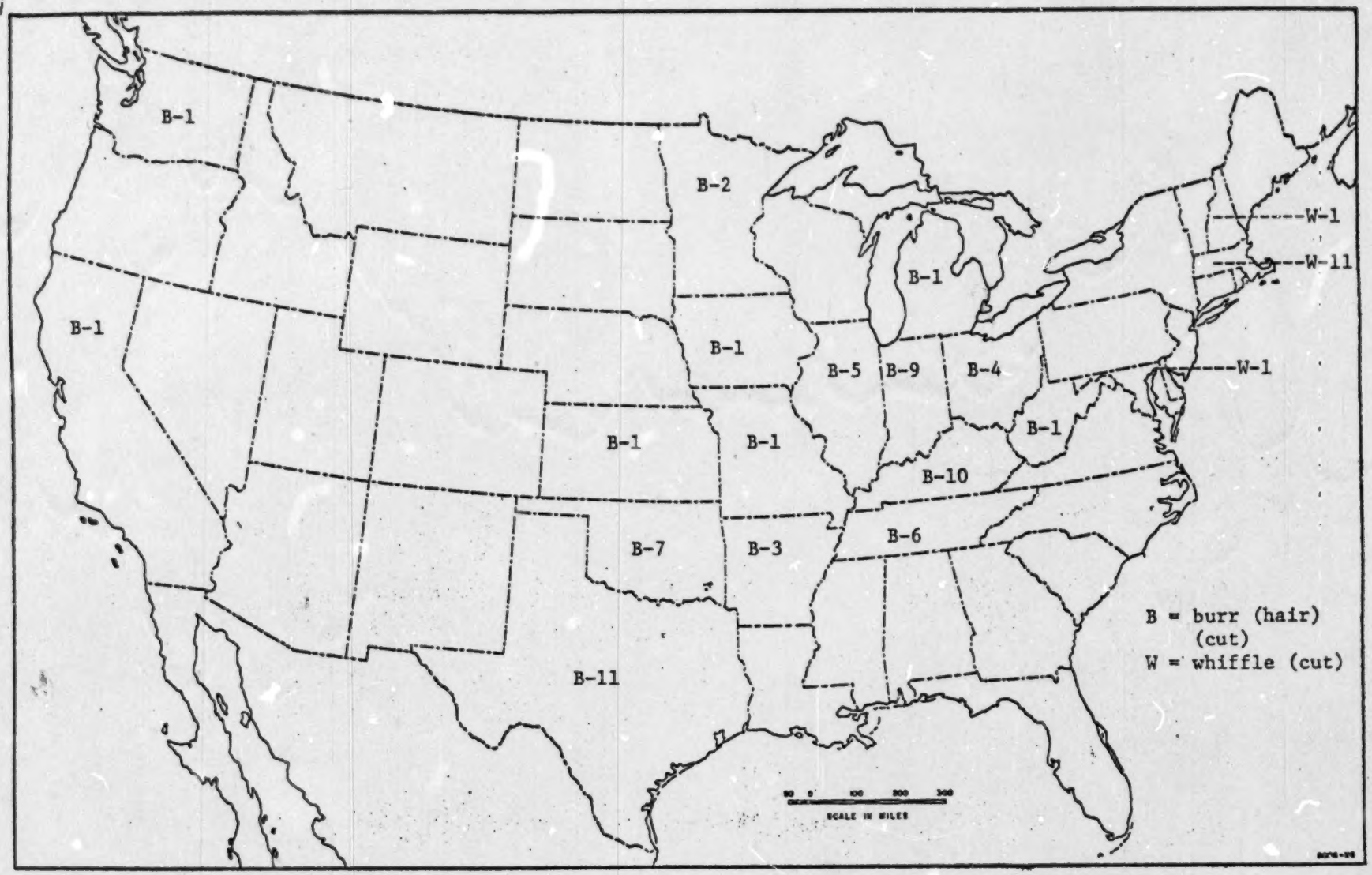
H70 (252) When people bring baked dishes, salads, and so forth to a meeting place and share them together, that's a _____ meal.



Map # 2

carry-in/co-op(erative)/dinner on the ground(s)/ pitch-in/tureen

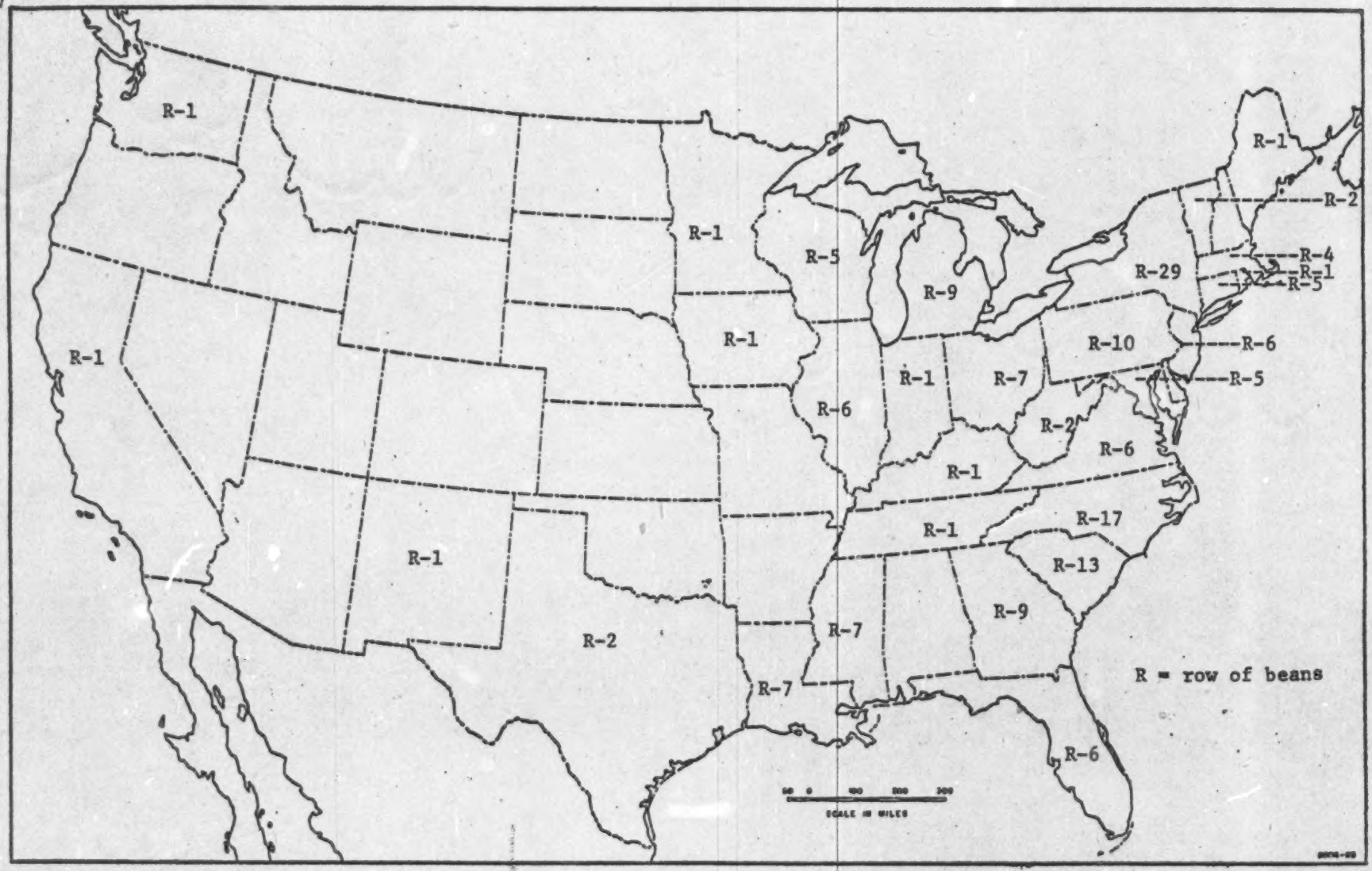
X5 (799) What names do you have around here
for different kinds of men's haircuts?



Map # 3

burr / whiffle

HH20 Of an idle, worthless person:
b.(1243) He doesn't amount to _____.
c.(1244) He isn't worth _____. (3 ex.: MD, NJ, PA)



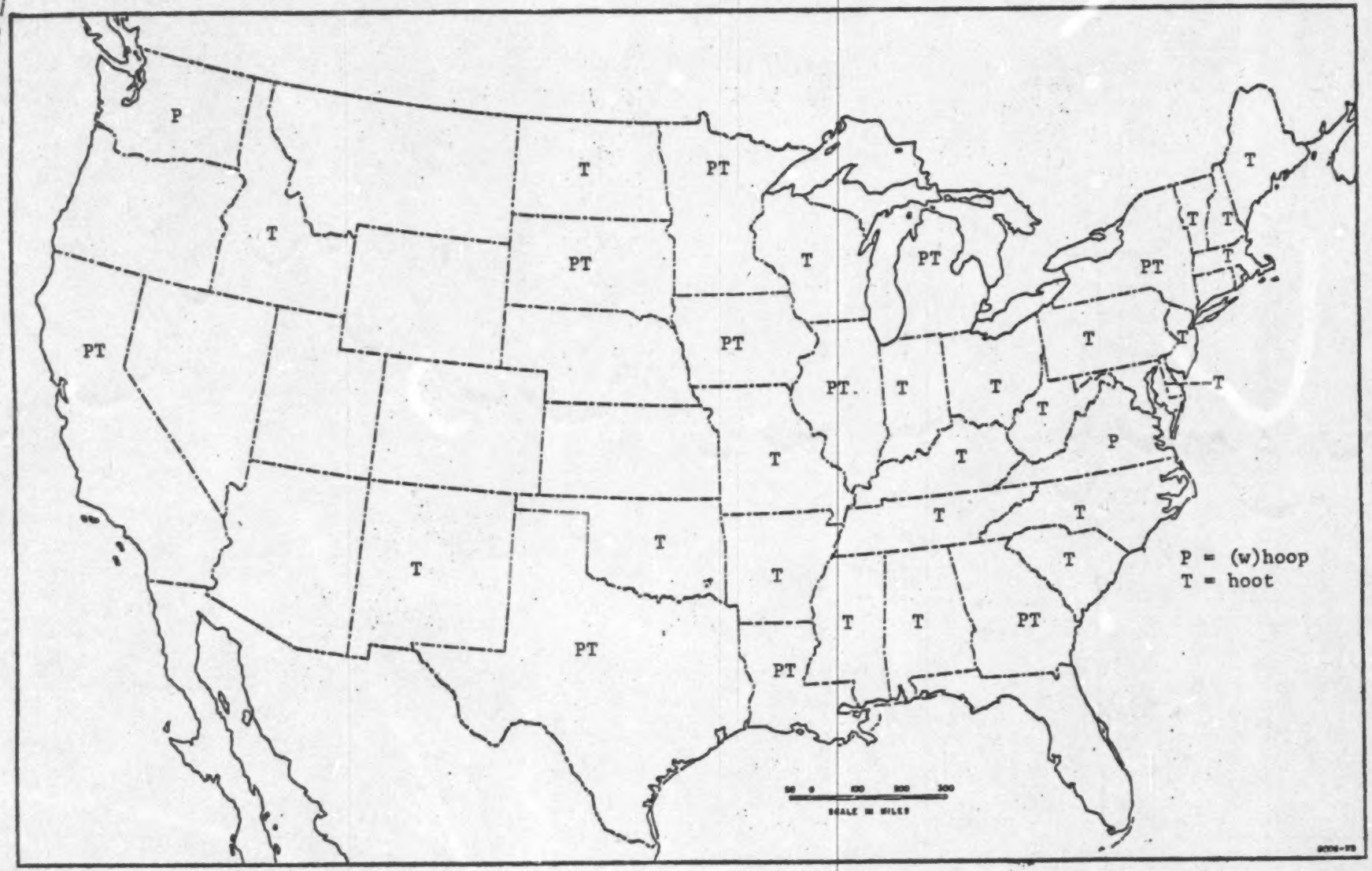
Map # 4

row of beans

1111120 Of an idle, worthless person:

b. (1243) He doesn't amount to _____.

c. (1244) He isn't worth _____.



Map # 5

hoot/ (w)hoop